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ABSTRACT

Fifty theses and dissertations which have relevance to various areas of rural manpower policy and were completed at Michigan State University between 1960 and 1973 are cited in this annotated bibliography. Topics covered are health, education, training, work activity, and trends in rural population, development, and life. Categories are: (1) Investment in Human Resources: Health, Education, and Training; (2) Social Welfare and Manpower Policy; (3) Labor Force Activity; (4) Migration and Migratory Labor; (5) Mobility; (6) Organizational Activity: Collective Bargaining; (7) Organizational Activity: Farm, Social, and Civic; (8) Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends; and (9) Rural Development and Rural Life. Cross-classifications are not used. (NQ)

CENTER FOR RURAL MANPOWER & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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RURAL MANPOWER: A SELECT ANNOTATION OF THESES AND DISSERTATIONS COMPLETED AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

Included in this report are succinct annotations of a selection of 50 Master's and Ph.D. theses which have relevance to various areas of rural manpower policy. Theses completed at Michigan State University between 1960 and 1973 in the Departments of Agricultural Economics, Economics, Sociology, and Human Ecology were reviewed for their rural manpower content.

The purpose of this paper is to bring together in a concise form this information on rural manpower research at M.S.U. To some extent this paper is an up-date of the August, 1968, Rural Manpower Center Special Paper No. 5, entitled: Rural Manpower: An Annotated Bibliography, by Jack Hervey and Garth Holmquist. That paper, however, was not limited to theses and dissertations. Other recent M.S.U. bibliographical citations about rural manpower research may be obtained from the publications list of the Center for Rural Manpower and Public Affairs and from Rural Women Workers in the 20th Century: An Annotated Bibliography, by Collette Moser and Deborah Johnson.

The organizational categories designated for selections in this paper are similar to those used in the Rural Women Workers bibliography. Essentially they are organized along the lines of investments in human resources, work activity, mobility, related organizational activity, and general trends in rural population, development, life, etc. Category designations were somewhat arbitrary; cross-classifications were not used.

As an additional part of this project, select members of different departments at M.S.U. were contacted for a description of their on-going rural manpower research. However, the information was too sparse and difficult to describe for purposes of this publication.

Collette Moser, Ph.D.
Director, Rural Manpower Policy Research
Consortium
November, 1973

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING

Boss, William Patrick. Age-Grade Retardation Among Mexican-American Youths in Michigan. M.A., 1972.

A secondary analysis of data collected for a 1968 Department of Labor sponsored study, "Mexican-Americans in Transition, Migration and Employment in Michigan Cities," by Harvey M. Choldin and Grafton D. Trout, Jr. Concludes Mexican-American children are relatively disadvantaged compared to the 1960 population; their retardation is comparable to the nonwhite population of 1960.

Doherty, Neville J.G. The Economic Structure and Performance of the Medical Industry in Michigan's Grand Traverse Region. Ph.D., 1971.

A search for solutions to inadequate medical care in rural areas, the study examines the financial and institutional structure of a rural economy's medical service sector.

Kiene, Werner. Evaluation of the Impact of Health Care on Activity Levels of the Rural Poor. Ph.D., 1972.

Develops a health care impact measure in terms of the ability of people to perform their usual roles such as going to work, going to school, play, and homework. Employs a quasi-experimental design to test the incremental impact of a major change in the level of care as provided by a new comprehensive clinic in a rural area formerly served by only a few doctors. Empirical results provide some evidence that the new clinic reduced activity days missed on the order of three to seven days for most age-sex groups.

Mulholland, Charles. Preparing the Unemployed and Underemployed for the World of Work. M.S., 1973.

The study is divided into three parts. Part 1 presents economic and educational reasons why public institutions should be involved in preparing the unemployed and underemployed for work. In Part 2, a job-readiness workshop manual is developed. Part 3 examines future program needs.

Sarkar, Shyamalendu. The Copper Country Medical Industry of Michigan as it Serves Rural People. Ph.D., 1969.

Reasons that the Copper Country is a medically indigent region. Estimates the additional medical facilities needed, the sources of finance, and the plan required.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND MANPOWER POLICY

Blank, Vel. OASI Data of the Farm Labor Force. Ph.D., 1960.

An investigation of 1955 data of the U.S. agricultural labor force that were newly generated from the program of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance. Particularly notes their role in off-farm and nonfarm employment.

Cristman, Scott Frederick. A Study of Workmen's Compensation for Agricultural Employers in Michigan. M.S., 1970.

Studies the results of Michigan's 1967 extension of workmen's compensation relating to agricultural employers.

Dennis, Michael C. The Implementation Experience of Selected Rural Areas with the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, and the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972: Implications for Special Revenue Sharing. M.S., 1973.

Explores the problems which rural area program officials encountered as they planned for and implemented the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 (EEA), and the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (SLFAA). Makes recommendations for improvement of future special revenue sharing programs and for suggested areas related to implementation of non-categorical grants which could provide a basis for future research.

Konyha, Marvin E. Needs and Potential for Escape From Poverty Through Retraining for Families in the Eastern Corn Belt. Ph.D., 1970.

Determines the extent of poverty-level incomes in the East North Central States. Estimates the potential ability of job retraining to provide employment and income sufficient to raise low-income families above the poverty line.

Suppalla, Raymond Joseph. The Potential for Increasing Earned Income of Welfare Recipients in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Allegan County, Michigan. Ph.D., 1972.

Studies the earned income potential for ADC recipients in rural areas, using Allegan County as a case study. In considering policy alternatives, finds job creation is most needed, and public service employment has considerable potential. Also concludes elimination of the 100-hour rule for ADC-U fathers and a program to ease the difficulty of acquiring an automobile would be helpful.

LABOR FORCE ACTIVITY

Cooper, James R. Toward A More Efficient Farm Machinery Industry. M.S., 1968.

Studies the use of farm machinery. Finds efficiency has been deteriorating.

Cuskaden, Charles M. An Analysis of Worker Productivity in Apple Picking. Ph.D., 1971.

Contends apple picking labor is not homogeneous. Investigates factors associated with the productivity of workers being paid on a piece-rate system for harvesting apples by hand; determines whether the relationship between certain independent and dependent variables was different for specified sub-groups; cross-validates the empirical relationships using data from 1965 and 1966.

Elterich, Joachim Gustav. Labor Use For Michigan Agriculture--1959, With Projections For 1970-75. Ph.D., 1964.

Analyzes changing labor use for the main enterprises of Michigan's agriculture. Also predicts labor use for 1970-75.

Jones, Bob F. Farm-Nonfarm Labor Flows, 1917-62 With Emphasis on Recent Manpower and Credit Programs. Ph.D., 1964.

Describes and analyzes the flow of labor resources between the farm and nonfarm sectors of the U.S. economy, 1917-62. Determines the major impacts of selected government programs on labor use and labor flows. Specifically studies the federal credit programs designed to assist in individual farm development and also studies manpower policies.

Nixon, John Wayne. An Analysis of Apparent Maladjustments in Local Labor Markets of the U.S. Ph.D., 1969.

Examines maladjustments in local labor markets in 1959, by type of residence area: urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm, total, and total nonfarm sectors of each county in the U.S.

Okay, John Louis. Farm Recreation Enterprise in Southern Michigan. M.S., 1967.

An investigation of the effects of recreation enterprises on Michigan farms. The study attempts to determine: (1) the number and types of rural recreation enterprises in Southern Michigan; (2) changes in off-farm employment patterns for recreation farmers; (3) changes in land use and production; (4) changes in the use of family and hired labor; (5) the contribution of the recreation enterprise to family income; and (6) financial problems of establishing a farm recreational enterprise.

LABOR FORCE ACTIVITY (continued)

Steeves, Allan D. The Impact of Nonfarm Occupations Upon Selected Attitude Characteristics of Farm Residents. Ph.D., 1967.

Investigates the degree to which nonfarm occupations affected attitudes towards collectivism, government involvement in agriculture, change orientation, and industrial dissatisfaction. Finds the differences between farmers and those who held off-farm jobs tend to disappear when age, education, and income variables are controlled. Concludes the distinctive class and status positions of farmers is more instrumental in explaining attitudinal differences than occupational setting. Also is suggestive of the interdependence between farm and urban occupational sectors in highly industrialized settings.

Waldo, Arley Dean. The Off-farm Employment of Farm Operators in the U.S. Ph.D., 1962.

Studies four aspects of off-farm employment: (1) the number and characteristics of multiple jobholders in the farm-operator labor force; (2) the magnitude and distribution of off-farm wage earnings; (3) the kinds of industries which seem to attract labor from agriculture; and (4) the nature of multiple jobholding over time.

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MIGRATION AND MIGRATORY LABOR

Byrne, James Joseph. Migration, The Export Base, and Community Ecological Structure. Ph.D., 1972.

Develops a theoretical framework for analyzing net migration using the concepts of the community "export base" and the "multiplier effect." Attempts to explain net migration in terms of differential manufacturing growth, and differential manufacturing growth in terms of community ecological characteristics.

Eicher, Joanne Bubolz. Social Factors and Social Psychological Explanations of Non-Migration. Ph.D., 1959.

Investigates ethnic background and age as control variables in order to better understand the process of non-migration. Makes use of three components to explain the decision-making process of migration: satisfactions, aspirations, and social costs. Three general hypotheses were formulated for each variable associating the controls with the three components, giving a total of six general research hypotheses.

Gailey, Donald William. Migration From Agriculture: An Historical Analysis. M.S., 1973.

Relates various demographic and economic characteristics of off-farm movers to the distance they migrated in transferring to exclusively nonfarm employment. In this way, considers the impact of migration on rural and urban communities.

Gupta, Savita. Net Migration in Michigan, 1950-1960: An Analysis of Population Change in Relation to the Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Occupational Variables. Ph.D., 1961.

Considers net migration in relation to sociodemographic variables such as age, sex, income, education, marital status, and occupation. First establishes the validity of using net migration as a measure of population change in terms of redistribution of the population. Also studies the nature of the changes which characterize the social organization when net migration takes place, and the influence of population characteristics on net migration as a process.

Rodriguez-Cano, Felipe. An Analysis of the Mexican American Migrant Labor Force in the Stockbridge Area. M.A., 1966.

Studies the demographic and behavioral characteristics of Spanish-speaking migrant workers in Stockbridge, Michigan. Essentially a descriptive and exploratory study.

Schulze, Rolf H.K. Community Satisfaction and Migration. M.A., 1960.

Focuses on the migration behavior of rural high school seniors. Schulze proposes community satisfaction is inversely associated with the desire to migrate, occupational aspirations, and educational aspirations. He tests these hypotheses and finds they are more true of females than males.

MIGRATION AND MIGRATORY LABOR (continued)

Simwanza, Kamutondo Kawala. The Influence of Family in the Migration Process. M.A., 1969.

Considers the importance of kinship in the migration process and the level of familial attachment as a motivating factor in the individual's migration decisions and behavior. Data are from a sample of high school juniors and seniors in Ontonagon County, a rural area in the Upper Peninsula. After a 10-year lapse, the group was restudied. Conclusions support the initial hypotheses.

MOBILITY

Fulton, Philip Neal. Social Mobility Through Marriage of Young Women From a Rural Community. M.A., 1972.

Concerned with why some young women from rural communities are socially mobile through marriage while others are not. Data used are from a female sub-sample of a sample of young people from Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Subjects were studied while still enrolled in high school and then restudied 10 years later.

Lieberman, Leonard. Labor Force Mobility in the Underclass: Opportunities, Subculture and Training Among Chippewa and Poor White. Ph.D., 1970.

The study focuses on the disputed relationship between opportunities and subculture and their relationship with mobility. The setting of the research was a job training center in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. Concludes opportunities at a level moderately above the trainees' pre-training experiences are most likely to motivate the members of the studied underclass when aided by comprehensive job training activities and positive family influences.

Loomis, Ralph Arthur. Occupational Mobility in Rural Michigan. Ph.D., 1964.

A study of the process by which labor transfers from farm to nonfarm employment.

Perkins, Brian Banbury. Labor Mobility Between the Farm and Nonfarm Sector. Ph.D., 1964.

Presents current hypothesis about farm labor mobility, describes the data, constructs an economic model, and considers the implications of the results for future research and policy formulation.

Venkareddy, Chennareddy. Present Values of Expected Future Income Streams and Their Relevance to Mobility of Farm Workers to the Nonfarm Sector in the U.S., 1917-62. Ph.D., 1965.

Part of a larger project on the impact of government policy on resource flows in and out of agriculture, this study estimates the present values of the expected future income stream for a 25 and a 45-year old worker. Also formulates a model for estimating the supply function of farm workers and the mobility of farm operators. Makes projections for the future.

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Hadley, Herbert H. A Comparison of the Attitudes of the Michigan Cooperative Extension Staff Toward Marketing, Agricultural Policy, and Farm Organization. Ph.D., 1967.

Education is found to be the preferred method for influencing non-members to become members of a bargaining organization. States need for farmers to find off-farm employment. Also considers possible structural changes in the Extension Service.

Hill, Lowell D. The Bargaining Potential in the Michigan Asparagus Industry. Ph.D., 1963.

An evaluation of the potential for a bargaining association. Traces the attitude of growers toward organization. Concludes a bargaining organization would have only limited support unless a base for such an organization is built in the future.

Hinkston, Aaron. An Appraisal of the Current Status and Future Prospects of Unionization and Collective Bargaining in American Agriculture. M.S., 1972.

Examines the historical development of unionization and collective bargaining in U.S. agriculture; the current status of collective bargaining; factors affecting unionization; and future prospects of unionization.

McCalla, Frank. Farmer Characteristics and Attitudes Related to Bargaining Association Membership. M.S., 1966.

Results of a survey to determine farm attitudes and characteristics related to bargaining. Found that while potential bargaining association members have attitudes similar to members, their farm and personal characteristics are more similar to non-joiners.

McLeod, Willard L. A Study of Wage Rates and Unionization in the Meat-Packaging Industry in Michigan. M.S., 1963.

Analyzes past changes in the location of livestock slaughter plants and predicts future changes in slaughter plant location.

Spaeth, David Hollingsworth. The Determination of Price by Negotiation in Agricultural Markets. Ph.D., 1962.

Forms a simulation model of the exchange of property and the processes of bargaining and negotiation.

Wadsworth, Bryant Hinckley. Impact of Minimum Wage Legislation on Michigan Fruit Farm Input Organization. Ph.D., 1971.

Determines the probable impact of minimum wage legislation on the employment of unskilled harvest labor on Michigan fruit farms. Finds a minimum wage law will tend to increase unemployment in a competitive market setting and thus may increase rather than reduce the incidence of poverty among workers.

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY: FARM, SOCIAL, AND CIVIC

Dyer, Delwyn A. Self-Concept, Role Internalization, and Saliency in Relation to Four-H Leader Effectiveness. Ph.D., 1962.

Explores the possibility of establishing an index for measuring or predicting 4-H leader effectiveness. If such an index were available, it would be useful for placement of leaders; estimation of tenure; and further have implications for individual leader education.

Kindinger, Paul Eugene. An Analysis of Communications Patterns and Technology for State Extension Specialists: A Marketing Approach. M.S., 1971.

Cooperative Extension must adapt to modern society if it wishes to remain viable. Based on questionnaire responses, this thesis makes suggestions for updating the Cooperative Extension Service.

Sanderson, Richard Lee. An Analysis of the Relationship Between Grange Participation Frequency and Member Orientation Type and An Exploration of the Social Characteristics Associated With Types of Orientation of Members to Subordinate Granges in Michigan. M.S., 1967.

Considers participation in voluntary associations which have both expressive and instrumental goals. Concerned with determining the influence of member orientation type on frequency of organizational participation. Also considers the social characteristics associated with each orientation type.

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FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY AND TRENDS

Andarawewa, Asoka. An Economic Analysis of Fertility Differentials Among Rural-Farm Communities in the U.S. in 1960. Ph.D., 1964.

Investigates some of the factors affecting fertility differentials among rural-farm communities using data from the 1960 Census of Population. Fertility rates for white females per county were analyzed for each division, region, and for the coterminous United States. County fertility rates of nonwhite females were analyzed for each division of the Southern region and for the Southern region. Concludes that high education, high income, and the relative prevalence of married females in the younger age groups tended to lower fertility rates of both white and nonwhite females. Urban influence also was an important factor tending to lower fertility among white females.

Lepper, Carol. Some Socio-Demographic Correlates of Size of Place: A Replication in Michigan, 1970. M.A., 1973.

Examines the nature of the relationships between socio-demographic characteristics and community size. The study is essentially a replication of the Duncan and Reiss census monograph, Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950, applied to the black and white populations of Michigan communities in 1970.

Pryor, Edward Thomas, Jr. Urbanization in the Rural-Urban Fringe. M.A., 1961.

Contains two major perspectives: (1) rural-urban spatial interaction analyzed through specific hypothesis, and (2) a descriptive analysis of a particular segment of the rural-urban fringe. The data forming the basis of the study can be viewed in three steps: (1) the pilot study of eight townships, (2) Woodhill Township, and (3) the village of Shaftsburg.

Raiser, William L. An Analysis of the Relationship Between Metropolitan and Urban Dominance and the Age-Sex Structure of the Rural-Farm Population of the North Central Region, 1960. M.A., 1967.

Studies the influence of the ecological variables, metropolitan, and urban dominance, upon demographic derivatives of the age-sex structure of the rural-farm population of the North Central Region, 1960. Describes the patterns of settlement in the rural-farm population and analyzes the variation which appears in those patterns.

Rice, Rodger R. Metropolitan Dominance and the Persistence of the Urban-Rural Fertility Differential: A Distributive Approach to the Study of Factors Affecting Urban-Rural Fertility in the United States, 1960. Ph.D., 1967.

Focuses on factors associated with the urban-rural fertility differential in the U.S. Limits analysis to the white population of coterminous U.S. Uses metropolitan dominance theory to explain the differential impact of factors in urban and rural hinterlands.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL LIFE

Nanneman, Richard Joseph. Industrialization of Rural Areas. M.S., 1968.

This study investigates: location factors important to firms locating in rural areas; which industries are most likely to be attracted to rural Michigan; the relationship between comparative employment growth and levels of public and private services in rural areas in Michigan.

Pond, Martin Taggart. Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Industrialization. Ph.D., 1964.

Investigates the likelihood of an increased food supply reducing the rate of industrialization.

Saleh, Kamal Said. A Comparative Analysis of Patterns of Social Relationships Characterizing Families in Folk-Rural, Rural, and Urban Subcultures in the Same Locale of Michigan. Ph.D., 1966.

Compares the subcultures of middle-class Protestant families residing in three different communities in the same locale of Michigan. Two of the three communities were rural; the sample chosen from them represents full-time farmers. One of these farming groups was characterized by a "folk-like" subculture. The third group had nonfarm occupations, and had a non-folklike subculture. Specifically, the study investigates the degree of cultural contact of Mennonites viewed as a homogeneous group.

van Gigch, Francis S.B.L. Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Resource Flows, United States, 1917-1962. Ph.D., 1968.

Explores the hypothesis that modern agriculture has an inherent propensity to overcommit resources and hence to overproduce. Examines agricultural history--including farm labor--from 1917-62.

Weisgerber, Pius. Characteristics of Low Income Rural Families Related to Expenditure and Consumption Pattern. Ph.D., 1966.

Using a multivariate regression model, this study shows the effect of several social, economic, and demographic characteristics in determining low income spending and consumption.